

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

PLATT'S AMENDMENTS.

Senator Platt's proposed amendments to the Cullum bill embody one superfluity and one injustice.

The superfluity is that amendment which continues the existing customs between the United States and Hawaii until further legislation by Congress. Senator Platt ought to know that this matter was covered by the Newlands resolutions which achieved precisely what he now proposes to seek.

The injustice is in the amendment striking out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. Hawaii offered itself to the Union in full confidence that it would have representative government. In sharing the responsibilities of the nation, as it is already doing in some measure, it properly asks for a voice in fixing those responsibilities. The United States has stopped Chinese immigration here and the sale of our public lands, while bills are pending to extend other forms of Federal jurisdiction. The Cullum bill itself puts the United States officially in full possession. Would Senator Platt in view of all this deny Hawaii the right to say a word in its own behalf at Washington when its interests may be imperilled? If so his ideas on the subject of taxation without representation differ widely from those of the founders of the republic.

We cannot believe that the Platt amendments will be accepted. They are purely mischievous and are satisfactory to nobody except the anti-expansion fanatics and the sugar trust.

ON THE TUGELA.

The capture of Spion Kop by General Warren's forces is mildly encouraging but not important. Spion Kop, a high point in a rocky plateau eight miles eastward of the Boer positions on the Tugela, is little more than an outpost. That the Boers did not value it highly is shown by the small garrison they kept there; that its capture by the British has made no decisive change in the general situation is shown by the fact that the Boers still hold their main lines of defence, from which Buller's army, after tremendous fighting, were three times hurled.

This force of General Warren's is the one, 11,000 strong, that crossed the Tugela several miles up before the time of Buller's advance and undertook to reach the Transvaal army in flank. It is now in a position to co-operate in further advance movements unless it should be surprised and annihilated by an overwhelming force. There is more or less peril of this and until further advice are had the impression that the Boers scammed from Spion Kop for a purpose, answers as well as any other.

There is, too, some room to suspect that Warren was wanted to join in the grand assault, but did not arrive on the field in time. If so, Buller's campaign will come in for some very sharp criticism apart from that which attaches to his failure to carry fortified points.

From all the news that can be gathered, we still believe that the Boers have made themselves impregnable in the Tugela mountains to any force General Buller can now bring against them. One good marksman entrenched is worth five ordinary marksmen outside the breastworks. That is partly because of his marksmanship, partly because, in his shelter, he is less nervous than the advancing enemy, and partly because of the fatigue and excitement of the latter reacts upon offensive fighting efficiency. So if 25,000 Boers are waiting under cover at Tugela neither 30,000 nor 50,000 nor even 100,000 Britishers, brave though they may be, can feel at all sure of dislodging them.

AN ORTUSE CONTEMPORARY.

The Boston Herald is never an uninformed paper about beans and other things Bostonian and it knows New England fairly well. But its ignorance of everything West of the Hudson river is something appalling. Of the Mississippi and Platte country it is the veriest smatterer of a critic; of the Pacific Coast the Herald's views are diverting, absurd and when the paper comes to talk about matters Hawaiian it makes a spectacle of itself from which sane men turn with grief.

In the days of the monarchical overthrow in these islands the Herald was wont to print "news" about the Provisional Government which even Charles Nordhoff would not have written. During the Wilcox rabbit-chase of 1895 it was sure that Hawaii would come under the heel of a "masterful native dictator." Touching annexation it was painfully and imitatively addicted to the "leprosy and loot" idea. In fact we have never known the Herald to have a correct premise about the poli-

tics, religion, racial status, business, commerce, labor or prospects of Hawaii and hence are not surprised to discover in its editorial columns such an expression as this about the measures taken in Honolulu to stamp out the plague:

At Honolulu there appears to be an intelligent control exercised. If we are responsible in any degree for that achievement, the government at Washington would be justified, as a measure of protection for our own country, in sending a medical expert to Honolulu, with the police and soldiers needed to enforce his rule. The system of doing nothing to check the disease but too at a certain quarter of the city by means of shrouds is an indication either of fright or administrative stupidity. Whatever the cause, the method certainly is discreditable to the provisional government.

The suggestion to send a medical despatch here with police and soldiers to enforce his rule is worthy of opera bouffe. If the Herald had enjoyed the faintest conception of what it was talking about it would have been justified in laughing at itself. So far as there being no intelligent control exercised, the control is so complete and so sagacious that it has drawn the warmest commendation from the United States medical officer (Dr. Carmichael) stationed here and from the Consular corps as well. Honolulu has been and is being scientifically cleaned; soldiers, police and citizens have done their part in the defensive work; plague spots have been burnt away; seven-eighths of the Asiatic population have been put in detention camps; every person in the judicial district of Honolulu has been and is being inspected twice a day; plague patients have been instantly and properly cared for and the bodies of the dead cremated; a land and water quarantine has been maintained; vast sums of money have been appropriated. Boston could do no more and the chances are that, under similar circumstances, it would not do half so much.

May we suggest to the Herald that it go to the expense of sending an intelligent journalist to Hawaii to inform it about these islands. At present as in the past it seems to be getting its information at second hand from the materialized spirit of Julius Palmer.

King Oscar's military budget makes it look as if Sweden meant to have a warm season with Norway before the robins nest again.

On the whole, the two great English-speaking peoples are not making much of a success of their wars in the distant farming precincts.

If Andrew Carnegie intends to spend millions in trying to elect Bryan he will give a new footnote to the old adage about the men who are soon parted from their money and have nothing to show for it.

Boer Generals are said to have a hearty contempt for European military methods. Seeing how the Italians conducted themselves in Abyssinia and the Greeks in Thessaly and how the English Generals are doing now, Boer opinions are not to be coughed down.

The Filipinos probably want a civil commission to visit them so as to secure more delay. Such is the essence of all their diplomacy. If the war can be interrupted by fruitless conferences they may be able to tide it along to the rainy season, when they will find plenty of time to recruit their energies for a third campaign.

Several days ago this paper referred to the tactical impossibility of Buller's army carrying the Boer intrenchments. The latest news bears out the prediction of defeat, as General Buller, with 30,000 men, has been repeatedly hurled back from the Boer lines. British heroism spent its force in vain against the embattled riflemen of the twin republics. Everything possible was done to dislodge the enemy, the fire of the British artillery, for example, being the most tremendous known to any battle of the war. Yet it all went for nothing.

The telegrams marked "Afternoon Service" in this paper and many of the condensed news notes which go with them, are from the afternoon budget of the Associated Press of the day upon which the steamer bringing Coast files left San Francisco. These telegrams serve as an ample postscript to those in the latest morning papers received at the news-stands. They are given to the Advertiser's readers by virtue of an arrangement made with the general office of the Associated Press at Chicago.

Kauai has done itself credit in connection with the plague. Not only have its citizens, in taking their protective measures, cordially fallen in with the wishes of the Board of Health, but the white and Hawaiian ladies have busied themselves in making and collecting clothes for the unfortunate here. In this latter work even the Japanese women have co-operated. Such a record is admirable, especially when Kauai might have followed a conspicuous precedent and surrounded itself with a Chinese wall.

Waves are going up at night have been expected. There was never any good reason for them to come down.

Next time a peace conference will not be counted as a quorum until the delegates from the Transvaal are in their seats.

If the Chinese haven't much heart for firecrackers this New Year they can properly omit them and make sure of a chance to celebrate in double measure next time by helping clean the town now.

The Council of State has been authorized by President McKinley to expend funds for the sanitary protection of Honolulu and the islands generally. This will give the Council a wide discretion and lead, we hope, to the adoption of all measures needed, not only to expunge the plague but to cut down the chances of its recurrence.

The cable ship Nero late in port, has made the deepest ocean soundings—2,200 feet. This means a lower fall by 250 fathoms than the extreme depths hitherto measured. As this abyssal valley in the ocean bed crosses the natural route of the cable between Guam and Manila, the engineering problems before the cable people are rendered more difficult than had been supposed.

One gets a sad glimpse of the real meaning of war on the deck of the transport Missouri, a vessel with nearly three hundred sick, wounded and dead soldiers en route. These were all lusty young fellows a year or so ago, most of whom came ashore at Honolulu for a good time. Now the living among them are going home crippled and diseased, to ask themselves whether, after all, the thing was worth while.

The report that a 9-year-old Prince has been made Emperor of China is quite credible. The Empress Dowager had things her own way before Hwang Su attained his majority and would naturally like to have a similar chance again. With a lad of nine to sit on the throne, she could manage the empire, or what is left of it, for at least ten or twelve years to come. One may well believe, therefore, that she, with her opportunities, has compelled the imprisoned Hwang Su to name a juvenile successor.

The United States Industrial Commission, appointed by the President to look into the trust and other industrial questions, will render its report to Congress in about a month and will urge, it is said, three recommendations: First, to prevent railroads from making discriminating freight rates in favor of trusts; second, to compel all trusts to make public statements of their condition; third, to prevent over-capitalization of trusts. These recommendations are understood to have the President's backing and to be the basis of probable legislation.

On the basis of the sanitary census Honolulu may claim between 40,000 and 45,000 inhabitants. This makes a very substantial increase since 1890 and serves to encourage the belief that Honolulu will have 100,000 people before 1910. The conditions of growth for the next ten years will be vastly better—assuming that nothing happens to sugar—than they were in the last decade. We have now passed the era of revolutions and learned, through much tribulation, how to keep the city clean. Stable government is assured. With the plague out of the way, sewers built, a model Chinatown constructed and the country opened up, growth of population, not only in Honolulu but everywhere else in the group may be depended on.

The mortality report for January appears in another column. It shows an increase of \$3 over the death list of January, 1899. Among the striking facts adduced is the one that there were more deaths from consumption and pneumonia than from the bubonic plague—thirty-seven from the former maladies and thirty-five from the latter one. There were eighteen deaths from fever, including two which were singularly diagnosed as coming from "Hawaiian fever." As usual, the mortality among the Hawaiians was greatest, the list showing that seventy-four natives passed away. Next come the Japanese with forty-four and the Chinese with thirty-two. Listed as to age, the more numerous deaths, forty-two in all, were among children less than one year old, a state of things which augurs inexcusable neglect of infants.

New Likelike Wharf.

The new Likelike wharf will soon be ready for use, and when it is done will be quite an addition to the waterfront. The steam roller has been at work leveling and smoothing the coral to get it ready for the concrete work, which will be below an asphaltum surface. On a line with the shed on the outside a pavement of wooden blocks will be laid to the edge of the wharf. The shed is all ready to be put up, having been constructed in parts. The wharf, when completed, will compare favorably with any in San Francisco.

"Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Blotches—"My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches." F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Makes the complexion clear, the hair growing and only equalled by the best. Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Following is the mortuary report for January, prepared by C. B. Reynolds, agent of the Board of Health:

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Ward 1	45
Ward 2	41
Ward 3	27
Ward 4	21
Ward 5	38
Outside	1
Non-residents	6

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

Annual death rate per 1,000 for	
month	47.46
Hawaiians	59.37
Chinese	35.82
Japanese	70.40
Portuguese	26.18
All others	21.00

REPORTED AGE.

Under 1	42
1 to 5	8
5 to 10	3
10 to 20	11
20 to 30	28
30 to 40	33
40 to 50	25
50 to 60	10
60 to 70	7
Over 70	9
Total	176

NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	74
Chinese	32
Portuguese	12
Japanese	44
Great Britain	3
United States	4
Other nationalities	7

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

January, 1895	49
January, 1896	51
January, 1897	52
January, 1898	71
January, 1899	93
January, 1900	176

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accident	1
Asthma	1
Bronchitis	8
Beriberi	3
Burns	1
Bubonic plague	35
Consumption	20
Carcinoma	2
Colic	1
Convulsions	2
Cholera infantum	2
Croup	1
Cardiac incompetency	1
Diarrhoea	2
Debility	2
Drowning	1
Dysentery	1
Enteritis	9
Fever—Hawaiian	2
Fever—Typhoid	8
Fever—Malarial	5
Fever—Puerperal	2
Fever—Remittent	1
Gastritis	1
Gangrene	1
Heart disease	4
Hemorrhage (cerebral)	2
Infantile	7
Intestinal catarrh	2
Locomotor ataxia	1
Measles	2
Malnutrition	2
Nephritis	1
Oedema pulmonum	1
Old age	3
Pneumonia	17
Pharyngitis	1
Peritonitis	4
Paralysis	1
Premature birth	1
Septicæmia	1
Syphilis	2
Strangulation	1
Uraemia	1
Unknown	1

A Family of Sailors.

Mate Saunders of the ship E. B. Sutton, soon to arrive at this port, is one of four brothers, all of whom have followed the sea since early youth. One of the brothers is Captain Saunders of the bark Mohican, plying between this port and San Francisco. When Mate Saunders was in New York, before starting on the present voyage, he met his other two brothers, one of whom is captain of the steamer Trinidad. It was the first time the three had met in eight years, and they held a merry reunion.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

satisfaction here, because it is an evidence of the pluck and determination of the citizens in a serious crisis. Through the presence of the ex-President of the Board of Health, not only the officials of the Treasury Department, but the highest medical authorities here, have learned with what intelligence and skill the cholera of 1885 was treated by the Board of Health and the citizens of Honolulu. This is especially important at the present time, when Honolulu stands as an outpost of the United States. It is a proof to Congress and the people that in the fighting of pestilence and disease the utmost confidence may be reposed in the local authorities, backed by an intelligent public sentiment.

Colonel Sam Parker left on the 16th for San Francisco. His presence here has been welcomed by the friends of the Hawaiian bills. Senators and members of the House look upon him as a representative Hawaiian; his genial and attractive manners are assumed to represent those of a native gentleman. Col. Parker does not approve of all of the provisions of the Hawaiian bill, but recommends the passage of it as it is rather than cause delay by amendments. Several Senators who are pressing the bill in the Senate urged him to remain here in order to furnish information about the land and other questions, provided information was wanted, but Col. Parker was unable to remain.

"Bob" Wilcox and his old friend, Moreno, are often seen on the streets. The current report is that Moreno candidly advised Mr. Wilcox to return to the islands, unless he had much treasure in his possession; Mr. Wilcox, it is said, is considering the advice of this ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs with much seriousness.

Col. Little of Hilo is often seen about the corridors of the Capitol. He denounces freely the Dole government and the judges who now hold office. While he comments freely upon the insufficiency of the judiciary and the great need of reform in selecting judges, he does not fail to intimate that he can personally supply any desirable amount of judicial wisdom, integrity and skill, and that Providence has raised him up to serve as one of the judicial lights in the Pacific.

Col. Little proposed twenty-six amendments to the Hawaiian bill in the Senate. The Senate committee, after asking suggestions from the representatives of the Government and business men of Hawaii, rejected all of them, excepting several which were not important. The bill will, however, be amended more or less in the Senate. It is to be discussed immediately after the debate on the Finance bill is concluded. The close of this debate was expected on January 25th, but yesterday the time for taking a vote upon it was fixed for February 15th. At that date the Hawaiian matter will be taken up.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster of Washington entertained at dinner on the 16th of January the following persons: Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, General and Mrs. Miles, ex-Attorney General and Mrs. McVeigh, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, ex-Senator Henderson, Mrs. Senator Elkins, Mrs. D. H. Manning, Japanese Minister Komura, Mr. W. O. Smith.

Mr. Henry Adams has returned to Washington after a long absence in Europe. He is entertaining General Hartwell. Mr. Adams is deeply interested in Hawaiian matters.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

New Rules in Force at the Port of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—In view of the existence of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and Asiatic ports the supervising surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States has issued a circular letter to Collectors of the Port making them acquainted with the additional quarantine regulations adopted by the service. The new rules are very stringent with regard to the inspection, detention and fumigation of baggage and cargo of vessels arriving from a suspected or infected port.

For instance, passengers shall not be vaccinated at or en route from ports or places infected with plague, such vaccination being held to increase the liability of plague infection, and by inducing fever and swollen glands tends to confuse the diagnosis at the port of arrival. This operation must be performed at the port of arrival and just prior to release from quarantine.

Mammalian animals, such as dogs, cats, monkeys, mice, etc., shall not be shipped from a plague-infected or suspected port or place.

The new rules were put into effect at this port yesterday.

MANAGER F. J. CROSS.

The Officers of Inter-Island Telegraph Company.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
At the meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. held yesterday afternoon, the permanent organization was effected. The temporary officers were elected and F. J. Cross made manager for the ensuing year.

U. S. APPROVED

Council of State Acts Indorsed.

Expenditures Allowed—Governor General Davis Suggests Puerto Rican Labor.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs received the following dispatches by the mail yesterday directed to President Dole:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1900.
W. A. Cooper, United States Dispatch Agent, Post Office Building, San Francisco.

Please forward the following to Honolulu by China scheduled to sail 25th inst.

The Hon. S. B. Dole, Honolulu.

In view of the importance of thorough and immediate measures for the sanitary protection of Honolulu and of any other spot in the Hawaiian Islands threatened with contagion, the President directs me to say to you that all proper expenditures authorized by the Council of State of Hawaii under the provisions of section six of article eighty-one of the Hawaiian constitution for the purpose of eradicating the bubonic plague will meet the President's full approval.

Signed JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.
12:47 p. m.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1900.
S. B. Dole, Honolulu, H. I.

For Steamer China.
Care C. Wilder,
Hawaiian Consul General.

All proper expenditure for needed sanitary improvements in Honolulu authorized by Council of State under Hawaiian constitution approved by President McKinley following yours 14th inst.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.
8:30 p. m.

The Government is also in receipt of information which includes the statement that in a conversation held between Hon. A. S. Hartwell and General Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, the latter suggested that if the Hawaiian Islands had a scarcity of labor the planters here could get all the field laborers they wanted from Puerto Rico. General Davis based his suggestion upon facts and figures which were laid before Mr. Hartwell at the time. Mr. Hartwell adds that probably the Pacific mail steamers could be induced to go out of their way to afford the means of transportation, via Panama. The class of laborers proposed, he states, are used to working in the cane fields under much the same conditions as obtain in Hawaii, and the quality of the labor offered is commented very favorably upon.

In commenting upon the latest amendments offered to the Hawaiian Territorial bill President Dole said he thought the proposition to strike out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress, as far as Hawaii was concerned, was unjust, but he had no opinion to express as to Puerto Rico. In regard to the amendment to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian Commission and continue the Hawaiian Custom regulations in force until further legislation by the United States Congress, he thought such an amendment was already covered by the Newlands' resolution and was therefore, useless.

In speaking of the other Hawaiian bills before Congress President Dole said:
"The Pettigrew bill extends the provisions of Section 4, Chapter 301 of the Laws of 1894, to all the Territories within the domain of the United States. The law referred to now applies only to States containing desert lands susceptible of reclamation by irrigation. The law provides that the Federal Government may grant to any such States, having such desert lands, a million acres thereof, I think without cost, for the sake of their being improved by the water. The State to furnish irrigation and open the same to settlers in small holdings.

"I don't know whether that is aimed at these islands or not; these islands are not a territory at present, but when they become so the law will probably apply to them, if they contain desert lands within the meaning of the bill.

"Senate bill No. 729 provides for extending the laws of Commerce and Navigation and Merchant Seamen to Hawaii. There is also House bill No. 2971 extending the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii, and House bill No. 4599 and Senate bill No. 600 extending the laws of the United States regulating immigration to these islands. To me all these seem to be covered by Sections 5, 89 and 90 of the bill to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii.

Senate bill No. 2000, reorganizing appointments to and removals from civil offices in outlying dependencies of the United States, provides regulations for appointments and removals which do not apply to such officers in the United States. It provides that appointments shall be made irrespective of the political affiliations of the appointees and in such a manner as to represent the entire country and give to each political party, as nearly as practicable, its proportionate share thereof.

"That I consider a pretty good proposition, if it can be carried out. The bill provides that appointees shall not be removed except for incompetency, misconduct, inefficiency or neglect of duty. It further provides proceedings for ascertaining such delinquencies. This is good in principle, but probably impracticable as the whole matter, in case the official denies the charges, has to be referred to the President, who may appoint some person in the vicinity of the place of the office to investigate and report to the President.

"Now, as there is no chief of present between the mainland and the larger part of the outlying dependencies, it might take six months to a year to remove an incompetent official. Such delay would certainly be prejudicial to the administration of affairs outside of the United States proper."